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BOOK REVIEWS.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT AND FEDERAL ANTI-TRUST LAWS, INCLUDING THE SHERMAN ACT. WILLIAM L. SNYDER, New York : BAKER, VOORHIS & COMPANY, 1904. pp. XXIII. AND 380.

This work, combining an analysis of numerous decisions of the Supreme Court relating to interstate commerce, with newspaper views expressed by members of the legal profession on certain of the decisions (p. 282), and statements by the alleged head of the beef trust (p. 313), is obviously intended to be of a quasi-legal nature, and to serve more as a convenient digest of statutes and decisions than as a carefully reasoned out statement of the principles of law applicable to the subject treated. No attempt seems to be made to distinguish apparently conflicting decisions, nor can it be said that the arrangement of the cases is of the most satisfactory description. In fact it is often difficult to discover the basis of the arrangement. Judged, however, in the light of a convenient digest, the work has many good features. The author's style is clear and not involved. His quotations from cases (at times very lengthy) are apparently well chosen and his own statements of facts are as a rule well made. Occasionally, though, there is too great an inclination to indulge in the language of a stump orator in preference to the impartial language usually used by legal authors. In this connection, too, we think that the members of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange will be greatly surprised (p. 265) to learn that they are "a constituent of the beef trust." As a matter of fact they have probably suffered as a whole as much as any class in the community from the combination supposed to exist among the packers.

It is to be hoped that the author will use the present work as a basis for a more scientific presentation of the subject later on, and that he will give us a permanently useful work on the important subjects treated by him.

A TREATISE ON THE SYSTEM OF EVIDENCE IN TRIALS AT COMMON LAW. By John Henry Wigmore. Boston: Little, Brown & Company, 1904. Vol. III, pp. xix, 1975-3184.

In the review of Volume I an error occurred which may be corrected here. In arguing (COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW, Vol. V, p. 70.) that *Wright v. Tatham* (9 Cl. & F. 670) does not necessarily determine that conduct is open to the objection of being hearsay, it was suggested *inter alia* that the conduct there offered was to be used to indicate the opinions of non-expert witnesses concerning sanity and that it should therefore have been preceded by statements by those non-experts of the bases of their opinions. Such an argument would no doubt be sound in most American jurisdictions, but the law of Eng-